cuard on shore of the number of fire-arms and quantity of ammunition in their of the 25th. All fire-arms ammunition were to be officially sealed, and all arms and ammunition of which no information had been given were to be seized and the owner or owners of the same punished by imprisonment or by deportation. Captain Mullan wrote some vigorous letters to Captain Fritze on the evening of the 24th, protesting in the name of the United States government against the latter's proclamation of the pre-vious day concerning the police in Apia. The government of Tamasese, said Captain Mullan, had never been recognized by the United States government. As to the possession of the fire-arms by American residents of Apia, no power had authority to take possession of them unless used against a friendly power, or while in transit for such use. Captain Mullan also said that in his opinion the

condition and state of war in Samoa did not warrant martial law being proclaimed.

Captain Fritze replied to this that he would leave the question as to his authority to declare martial law to his superior officials in Germany On the night of Jan. 21 Klein was taken on board the American man-of-war Nipsic, having eluded the German police. On Jan. 28 Captain Fitze sent the following letter to Captain Mullan:

The information has reached methat an American citizen, Mr. S. C. Klein, is on board the United States ship Nipsic. If that should be true, I hereby request that you would surrender him to the German military tribunal, on board ship Adler, for cause, as has been laid beforeme, maintained and witnessed by oath, that he, in a constituent many was concerned in the conspicuous manner, was concerned in the attack on the landing party of H. I. G. M. Olga, on Dec. 13, 1888.

A reply was sent to Captain Fritze by Captain Mullan, in which the latter said he was obliged to give protection to every American citizen in Samoa who was entitled to it; the charge made against Klein by the German authorities could not be settled by a military tribunal in Samoa, but would have to be considered and finally passed upon by the governments at Washington and Berlin. He therefore positively declined to deliver Klein to any German naval or civil authority in Samoa.

Hopeful of a Speedy Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—When shown the advices received from Samoa by the steamer arriving at San Francisco to-day, Secretary Bayard to-night said that Capt. Leary, of the Nipsic, had acted sensibly in taking care of Klein, the correspondent. misunderstanding on the part of the Gerhad fallen into the error of supposing that Klein was the leader of the native forces, and had wished to punish him. Therefore, he was glad that Klein had got back safely to the United States. Of the other events chronicled in the dispatch, the Secretary pointed out that since its date tele-graphic advices showed that martial law had been abolished so far as it applied to foreigners, and that the German officials had been rebuked. He had noticed in the newspapers (although he had no official information on the subject) that the German Consul Knappe and Herr Brandis, the Tamasese adviser, who, according to some accounts, had been responsible for the fomenting of strife, had been ordered home by the German government. If this was true, the state of affairs promised to be much relieved. Altogether, Secretary Bayard was hopeful that a speedy, peaceful and satisfactory settlement of Samoan affairs would be reached. He had, he said, received no news from Samoa later than that sent to Congress, and already pub-

THE TROUBLES AT PESTH.

and is ready to present them and occupy the time of the House if, by any hook of They Cause Grave Anxiety at Vienna-Herr Von Tisza's Ministry in Danger. crook, the call of committees should [Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.] proceed more rapidly than is expected and the appropriations committee is likely to be reached. But fifteen minutes of time remains, and the pension bill is not finally disposed of. Scott. of Pennsylvania, kills BERLIN, Feb. 16 .- Advices from Vienna state that Herr Von Tisza's position causes grave anxiety. Popular feeling in Huntwo birds with one stone. In reply to an insinuation he gets up, and, besides consuming considerable time, seconds his own gary threatens to overthrow the Ministry, leaving a way for the return of Count And lrassy with a foreign policy not in accord nomination for the presidency in 1896 by declaring that he is one of the most liberal with thee of Count Kalnoky. Tisza's fourension advocates on the floor, and that he teen years' service as a Minister does not has voted for as many pensions as another man. Mills gets up and takes a turn in the debate. Four of the Democratic memcount against the outery which is now hounding him for the passage bers of the ways and means committee are the army bill. If a collision retalking at once. The Republicans see what sulting in bloodshed occurs between the the Mills men are doing, and they join Ran-troops and the populace at Pesth during dall in trying to dispose of the bill. Fin-to-morrow's demonstration against the ally, a vote is taken, and Randall is with Ministry, Prime Minister Von Tisza's fall will be imminent. The police officials have the Republicans. Two or three Democrati members of the committee on ways and means are called to the Speaker's desk by taken measures to prevent a procession. but the opposition Deputies have deter-mined to march with flags and bands Mr. Carlisle. A few words are whispered in their ears. They go back to their seats, the call of committees proceeds, and ways and means is reached. It is evident that the programme has been agreed upon, and through the principal streets of Pesth, and to assemble for the purpose of deliveraddresses opposite the palace. the lower house of the Diet, that a change of tactics is about to take place. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, reports to-day, the opposition renewed its attack upon Prime Minister Von Tisza's amendment to the army bill, according to from the committee on ways and means a bill embracing the tobacco and woolen schedules of the Mills bill. Then McMillin, from the same committee, reports his tariff bill. Then Breckinridge, which the annual contingent of recruits is fixed for a definite term of ten years. Herr Polonyi, referring to the riots, de clared that perfect order would be promised to-morrow if the police did not interfere with the populace. He denounced Premier Von Tisza as being responsible for the riot.

Herr Busbach, amid applause from the of Arkansas, another Democratic member of the committee on ways and means, re-ports a free-lamber bill. The committee on ways and means is through with its pr sentation and appropriations is reache Right, demanded that energetic measures be taken to suppress the demonstration. Herr Orczy, Minister of the Interior, an-nounced that if the measures taken to pre-Mr. Randall presents the Cowles free-tobacco bill, but there are four other revenue measures ahead of it. the first being the Mills resolution declaring the Senate sub-stitute unconstitutional. It was Speaker serve order were not sufficient, the severest ion would be resorted to Caflisle who changed the determination of The Right heartily cheered the promises the Mills men. He told them that it would not do to defeat the of repression. The imperial family threaten to leave Pesth if the riots are resumed. The to leave Pesth if the riots are resumed. The presentation of Mr. Randali's report by filibustering, and that it would be tion is attended by any violence the troops.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The German Government Closely Watching Political Movements in France.

[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.]. BERLIN, Feb. 16 .- Count Herbert Bismarck daily receives long cipher dispatches from the German embassy at Paris, and goes personally to present them to the Emperor. If the foreign officials faithfully reflect their chief's opinion, the gloomiest view is taken as to the results of the French crisls. General Boulanger is considered to be master of the situation. It is probable that the pending arrangements for autumn maneuvers in Westphalia will be changed so as to convert the maneuvers into a warning demonstra-tionalong the frontier. The plans which have a lready been approved by the Emperor include pontooning operations between Mann-heim and Phillipsburg, after which the Emperor will fix his headquarters at Munster for the maneuvers of the Westphalian and Hanoverian corps. The amended programme fixes his headquarters at Mannheim. The Wurtemburg and Bavarian contingent will share in the demonstration if is decided upon. The press of all shades of opinion take a pessimistic yiew of the outlook.

Rudolph's Chum Will Travel. BERLIN, Feb. 16.-The late Crown Prince Rudolph's chum, Count Hoyosa, has been ordered by the Emperor to take a foreign trip. He will go to Africa and join the anti-slavery expedition. The Crown Prince's debts amounts to 8,550,000

marks, chiefly accrued by his recent expenditures during the closing years of his life. Under the influence of his favorite drink, blended brandy and champagne, he gave away large sums of Foreign Notes. Captain Wissman to-day bid his relatives fare-well at Halle, and has started for Bradisi, whence

he will go to Zanzibar. Herr Haszetteman, formerly a Socialist Deputy in the Reichstag, has returned from America and started in business in Hamburg Princess Hohenhoe, wife of the Stattholter of Alasace-Lorraine, has settled the difficulty over the properties in Russia left by Prince Wittgen-stein by selling to Russian bankers the lands,

Dr. Stocker's action against German Court Chap-lain Witte has been rejected by the consistory. Dr. Stocker asked that disciplinary measures be taken against the court chaplain for lying in the Besides refusing to reprimand ain Witte, it is likely that the con-

tory will subject Dr. Stæcker himself to dis

The snow-storms have abated, and railway has been restored between Silesia and Berlin southward has been eased ere snowed up for two id Wilhelmshaus. Two employed in digging r instances where pas r several days with

THE MILLS-RANDALL FIGHT a federal office. While one of the bills was

Followers of the Texas Man Engage in Combat with the Pennsylvanian.

They Fail to Prevent the Reporting of th Cowles Tobacco Bill, but It Is Left in Such Shape that It Cannot Be Adopted.

MILLS AND RANDALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- There was an ex-

Little Bout in Which Each Achieves Partial Victory.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

citing scene for an hour in the House of Representatives this afternoon. It was brought about by the efforts of Mr. Mills and his followers to defeat Mr. Randall in his efforts to report the free tobacco bill from the committee on appropriations. This proceeding was anticipated by Journal special last night. But the Mills men failed. Speaker Carlisle "sat down upon" them at the last, and Mr. Randall was permitted to submit his report. It was arranged by the Democratic members of the committee on ways and means that filibustering should be resorted to in order to defeat Mr. Randall's purpose to make a report.

This work was to be done by consuming the hour each day when committees are called for reports. Immediately after the reading of the journal, to-day, a conference report on a private pension bill was sub mitted. This gave the Mills men an opportunity to begin their time-killing. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, began to talk against time, and he succeeded in stirring up some the Republicans who did not know what he was driving at, till the time-servers very soon had the reins in their own hands. Mr. Randall was at his seat and on his desk was the report on the Cowles bill. He was aware that the Mills men intended to consume the hour before the compaittee on appropriations was called, and it was his purpose to defeat them Regarding this man, there seemed to be a | if possible. The debate ran alor g on the peasion bill till all but twenty-five minutes

man officials. Quite naturally exasperated of the hour, when committees were being by the killing of their countrymen, they | called for reports, was consumed. Mr. Mills sat in his chair, with his arms folded across his breast as complacer thy as though no scheme concocted by hin was being executed. Finally, Mr. Kandall becomes very nervous and begins to look at the clock. He takes up his report, turns it over, and lays it down agran. The running talk on the pension b'Al continues. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, McMillian, of Tennessee; Scott, of Pennsylvania-all Democratic members of the committee on ways and means-fretaking a hand in it. Finally, Mr. Randa'd leaves his seat, goes over on th Republican side and asks Milliken, Mai Ae, to shut off the Republicans, stop the talk, and permit the calling of committees to proceed. Milliken goes to Spooner, of khode Island, who has charge of the pension bill and asks him to desist from talk-ing. The Mills men smiled at the proceeding. Mr. Randall goes back to his seat and sits down. Breckinridge has the floor and refuses to permit the previous question to be called on the bill. Speaker Carlisle has upon his desk a great pile of enrolled bills,

the calendar ahead of that, and permit

to come in. Next week a debate will be

commenced on the Mills resolution, and

there will be a few speeches made by mem-

bers of the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Randall will have no opportunity to get up the Cowles free-tobacco bill. Just before the close of this Congress it is pro-

posed by the Mills men to call the previous

question on the Mills resolution and have it adopted. Then there will remain on the

calendar three revenue bills ahead of the

Cowles bill. That will be the end of the

tariff agitation so far as this Congress is

DISAPPOINTED EX-CONFEDERATES.

They Fear They Will Not Be Permitted

to Enter the Army or Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The change of ad-

ministration which will be brought about

by the dawn of the 4th of March will work

many disappointments to a large class of

ex-confederates. It was but a short time

after the close of the war till men who

fought in the confederate army appealed to

Congress for special acts to remove their po-

litical disabilities so that they could re-

ceive appointments to federal offices. Fi-

nally. Congress passed an act which re-

moved the political disabilities of the ex-

confederates so far as civil offices were con-

cerned, but the disabilities of men who

served in the confederate army remained.

so far as commissions in the army and navy

are concerned. When Grover Cleveland

went to the White House, and the briga-

diers of the South got control of the lower

house of Congress, the men who fought un-

der Jeff Davis and his followers took new

hope, and began to flood Congress for re-

moval of their political disabilities. Whether their intentions in going into the army and navy were patriotic has not been

inquired into, but certain it is that the last

four years have not worked the success of

many, if any, of these bills. Hundreds of

them remain in the committee unacted upon. A Republican member from Indiana

was discussing, this morning the righteousness of the general proposition to re-move the political disabilities of the ex-

confederates who wanted to enter the army

and navy. Said he: "I very much doubt if the generation which took up arms

against the Union, and fought so deperate-

ly to strike it down, should ever be allowed

o hold positions in our army and navy

during times of peace. I remember very

well, in 1869 I think it was, that while Gen.

Ebenezer Dumont, of my State, was

move political disabilities from men

who were fresh from the Confederate army

were before the House. Dumont was very

much opposed to all of them. He held that

the

a member of the House, large number of these bills to

House,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

concerned.

Mr. Reed-Is there a report? The Speaker-There is a brief report. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole. The effect of the report on these two measures is to place them upon the calendar ahead of the internal revenue bill to be reported from the committee on appropriations, and to give them the right of way, unless the friends of the Cowles bill can muster sufficient force to set them

before the House for consideration?

The Cowles Bill Set Back.

Civil-service Commission. Adopted.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, from the com-

mittee on ways and means, reported the bill to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to internal revenue. Re-

ferred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, from the same committee, reported the bill "to reduce taxation, and for other purposes."

Mr. Reed, of Maine, asked that the report

The Speaker stated that the bill was not

on this bill be read.

to take the oath of office. When he entered the

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

the Direct Tax Bill.

office in the county court building he addresse the officer by saying that he wanted to be qual

the federal service.

Schulze.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Cowles bill amending the internal revenue laws, which was referred to the committee of the whole, together with a minority sub-stitute reported by Mr. Forney, of Alabama. The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Turner, of Georgia, in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill.

The pending amendments increasing the appropriation for the compensation of post-office clerks by \$300,000, was defeated by a

vete of 86 to 87. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered an amendment providing that the aggregate salaries of postoffice clerks as fixed by the new classification, shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the bill—\$6,550,000. The amendment was adopted after a brief debate, in the course of which Mr. Peters of Kansas, characterized the civil-service law

as the froth of political economy, the morass of political honesty and the ex-celsior of political hypocrisy. Mr. Kerr of Iowa, moved to strike out the clause relative to assistant postmasters, but pending a vote the committee rose and

the House adjourned. A Popular and Useful Word.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-General Pleasanton the well-known cavalry commander, who did such gallant service for the Union a quarter of a century ago, was the other day discussing to some friends some of the celebrated character utterances of President Cleveland, such as "ghoulish glee," or "innocuous desuetude," etc., when he said: "President Cleveland coined many epigrammatic expressions going to demonstrate his biliousness and bad feeling toward his fellow-man, but I am probably responsible for the general circulation of a word which is often used, but seldom literally understood. During the war I received a letter from one of self which made me very tired. I wanted to answer it briefly but properly, and I ransacked my brain for a word which would express my depth of disgust, and I struck flapdoodle.' I simply re-ferred to the expressions contained in the letter as 'flapdoodle.' A short time afterward I re-ceived a number of letters asking me what the meaning of the word was, and where it came from. It was believed by those who read the let-ter that the word was coined. It led me to an ex-tensive research, and I found in one of Dickin-son's old dictionaries that the definition of 'flap-doodle' was 'food for fools to feed upon.'"

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- A favorable report was to-day made by Mr. Bynum, from the House committee on ways and means, on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Henry Ayres, of Evansville, \$3,282 erroneously or ullegally collected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on deficiencies in the production of spirits which resulted from unavoidable accidents. The same bill was introduced in the Sen-

ate by Mr. Voorhees. Mr. Thompson, of the Treasury Department, and H. F. Smith, left to-night for Evansville, where the former will be married to Miss DeBruler on the evening of the 20th inst. Col. W. S. Odell, formerly of Indiana, was to night installed commander of the G. A. R. for the Department of the Potomac. A. F. Spring-steen, late of Indianapolis, entertained the large assembly with several delightful drum solos. Three was a large audience at the installatio and a splendid evening was spent.

Bond offerings, \$367,500; acceptances, \$37, 000, four-and-a-halfs at \$1.0918.

Insurance Scandal in Missouri. Sr. Louis, Feb. 16.—The Republic this morning says that it transpired, late last night, that the legislative committee which has been here several days, investigating the S tate Insurance Department, have discovered that the department not only under the present commissioner, Walter Carr, but also under his predecessor, Mr. Will-iams, has been administered in a very extravagant, if not corrupt, manner; that unduly high salaries and exorbitant attorneys' fees have been paid, and that insolvent insurance companies whose affairs were in charge of the department, have actually been looted. Commissioner Carr indignantly denies all these charges, maintains that the department, under his administration, has been conducted in a business-like way, an as to the insolvent companies, he says their af fairs were in the hands of the courts, and he simply obeyed the orders of the courts. The committee will present their report to the Legislature next week. It is also stated that the committee will probably recommend the abolishment of the Board of Underwriters of this city,

as being against the interests of insurance.

Reliable and Always the Same. Brandreth's Pills are the oldest, safest and best blood purifier and purgative known. They are purely vegetable, there-fore harmless. They are always the same and always produce the same effect. Other purgatives require increased doses and finally cease acting altogether. A course of one or two of Brandreth's Pills taken each night is a positive cure for constipation headache and all bilious disorders. If you it was a physical impossibility to make an | can't ta can't take them plain get them sugarM'AULIFFE AND MYER.

under consideration one day, the old gen-tieman got up and made a speech in opposi-tion, which ran something like this: The Chicago Toughs Were Disappointed and Swindled, and They Emit a Howl.

Mr. Speaker—I oppose this bill from principle. It is not possible to qualify a man who conscientiously fought for the Confederacy so that he will be a proper person to hold a federal position. The suggestion that an ex-confederate may be qualified to hold a federal position reminds me of an incident which occurred in my State, recently. A very ignorant man was elected in his township for the office of justice of the peace. Shortly after the election he went to the county officer to take the oath of office. When he entered the CHICAGO, Feb. 16 .- The 300 patrons of pugilism who went down into Indiana to witness the meeting between Myer and Mc-Auliffe have not become reconciled to the result, and the newspapers of the city show a disposition to remove the mantle of charity which was at the time considerately the officer by saying that he wanted to be qualified for the office of justice of the peace. The officer looked at him sharply, and gave him no attention. The elective officer repeated his request, when the county officer replied: "I can swear you into office, but all hell cannot qualify you." We may remove the political disabilities from these men, but there is no power on earth that will qualify them for the positions they seek in the federal service. allowed to hide the too evident short-comings of the alleged exposition of the manly art of fistular attack and defense. In fact, with the passing of time and the restoration to their customary vigor from the drain put upon it by thirty-six hours of wakefulness and suffering, the sports are more and more inclined to give voice to their opinions on the grace and beauty of The Senate Again Amends Certain Clauses o the Delsartean exhibition in question. They point out the fact that they were kept in waiting for two days and nights in the WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The Senate bill to place Major James Belger on the retired company of as grimy a gang of toughs as one could find in a week's journey, list as colonel in the regular army was while waiting for the tip as to time and place; that they were charged \$20, and then bundled into cars with seating capa-The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the city for about haif their number, the un-lucky ones being compelled to stand in the aisles and on the platform throughout the committee on privileges and elections as to outrages in Washington county, Texas, and journey to the place of meeting, and that, after being hustled about like a drove of Mr. Coke proceeded with his argument, cattle all night, without food or drink, they were further compelled to stand five hours again quoting extensively from the testimony to prove the bad reputation of the in order to witness the spectacle of two men squaring off at each other, and doing three memorialists, Hackworth, Moore and less damage than is frequently done by a couple of half-trained louts pommeling each other on the stage of a cheap variety show. They are willing now to admit that they were angled for and landed as "suck-Mr. Coke yielded to the floor to permit Mr. Sherman to present the conference report on the direct-tax bill. The House prothey were angled for and landed as "suckers" in the finest style of the art. They aver, with more or less heat, that it was merely a money-making scheme, so managed as to yield every dollar which could be squeezed out of it. An interview with "Billy" Madden, trainer and manager for McAuliffe, lends color to this statement. Resenting an averment to the effect that he proved himself a poor manager, "Billy" triumphantly pointed to the balance sheet, showing enormous receipts and expendivision in relation to the lots and lands at Beaufort, S. C., is amended so as to appropriate \$500,000 to pay for the town lots in Beaufort at the rate of half the value as-sessed thereon for taxes by the United States Land Commissioner, and at a rate of \$1 per acre for the lands. The report M1. Coke the resumed his speech, but soon yielded again in order to allow Sena-tors Blair and Edmunds, who were not present when the report on the direct-tax showing enormous receipts and expendi-tures which, if invested in rye bread, would but have sharpened the hunger of the famished throng who thirsted for blood without quaffing it in the opera-house at North Judson, Ind., and "Billy" naively explains that the cost of even this barmecide feast could not have been half so great had it not been unfortunately necessary to declare a dividend for the benefit of an unconscionable rapacious sheriff. Turning sadly from this gloomy picture, however. bill was adopted, to express their views in opposition to the bill.

As Senator Coke did not wish to complete his remarks to-day, the Senate ad-WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Mr. Dargan, of sadly from this gloomy picture, however, "Billy's" face lights up, and he metaphoricivil-service reform, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for cally licks his chops at the prospect of another "go" for even bigger money. He deinformation as to the number of clerks apclares that when the two men come together again it will not be in the neighborhood of Chicago. He fancies that there are fruitful fields in the envirous of San Francisco, and suggests that McAuliffe would be pointed in his department since the 1st of March, 1885, without certification from the Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, submitted willing to met Myer under the auspices of the California Athletic Club, provided-althe conference report on the diplomatic ways provided-that that organization will and consular approprintion bill. Agreed to.

put up a purse to be sparred for to a draw. "We will fight for the stake now, and the purse besides. That will make a nice little pot," says "Billy."
The Evening Journal says: "Various excuses have been offered for the unexpected and embarrassing fiasco at North Judson, when the two men, each having a reputa-tion as knockers, faced one another in a ring for nearly five hours without getting a scratch. The most commonly accepted is that it was a put-up job from the start, and was engineered to make money, not only by the sale of tickets, but by baiting some athletic club or coterie of sport-loving men into offering a big purse for a scrap in pri-

The Tribune publishes the following in terview with a man about town: "I have often wondered how long the people would consent to be 'gulled.' Prize-fighting is a queer 'fake.' Let me tell you something. There never was a sporting event, except a special horse-race stake, when as much as \$5,000 was put up to stay. It's 'pulled down' within an hour after the time it goes up. They all talk about Billy Madden's 'bad management.' I tell you he's the 'smoothest duck,' next to Pat Sheedy, in the sporting line, so far as making money is concerned.

Alf Kennedy and he split nearly \$7,000
between them. Of this amount Myer and
McAuliffe will probably get \$2,000 each.

The rest Billy and Alf stow away."

"But about the fight?"

"But about the fight?"

"Fight? There was no fight. There was no intention of having a fight. The boys went down there for the gate money. I don't blame them. Who wouldn't make a couple of thousand dollars in one day? It is more than Billy Myer would make at his trade in two years. The fake was well advertised, and the 'iuckers' gave up \$20 to see it, besides car fare on a special train, chartered by the management to carry their \$20 victims, who were informed that one price would cover the expenses. The toughs did not give up a nickel—not even car fare. It wasn't the inside men who bet their money. The suckers did the betting. Alf Kennedy's money did not go. That was simply a bluff to add color to the proceedings, To illustrate how patent the fake was to inside men, I have only to tell you that old rounders like myis more than Billy Myer would make at his only to tell you that old rounders like my-selr went out during the fight and got breakfast, strolled around town, and then went back to see the show. Take the two
weakest men that ever lived, and if they
get into a scrap—a real, honest fight I mean
—one would, at least, get a scratch. Now
take two trained pugilists like Myer and
McAuliffe—trained to strike heavy knockout blows—and after nearly five hours of fighting, neither is hurt. It makes me tired. Now they are talking about having

The White Cap Jury Likely to Disagree. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 16.-Up to a late hour to-night the jury in the White Cap case has not agreed. The body came before the court at 2 o'clock, and, stating that they could not agree, begged the court to discharge them, but the judge stated that in a case where so much cost and importance were involved, the jury must spend more time upon it. Since then no word agreement. The attorneys for the plaintiff are charging that three of the jurors have been tampered with, and state that the court will be asked to carefully investigate the matter, when substantial facts may develop. The interest in the case is universal.

Hack and Driver Struck by the Cars. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

UNION CITY, Ind., Feb. 16.-This forenoon as the Arba hack, containing O. G. Howel and three passengers, was crosssing the Panhandle track at the western edge of this city, it was struck by the passenger train which had just left the station. A thick fog was prevailing at the time, and neither train nor hack could be seen until too late to prevent collision. The three passengers escaped by jump-ing from the rear end of the hack, but the driver was thrown out, receiving cuts about the head and some bruises. He is not seriously hurt. The horses also escaped, but the vehicle was de-

Charged with Embezzlement. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 16.-This morning George W. Spurr, agent of the American Soap Company, of this city, was arrested on the charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that Spurr collected and diverted to his own use \$960 of the company's funds. The accused promptly gave bond in the sum of \$1,000. He is a stockholder in the concern, and admits that he has the sum he is charged with embezzling, and asserts that he is holding it to force the company to a settlement

Vigorous War Against Saloons. BELVIDERE, Ill., Feb. 16.-The climax was reached in the war against the saloon-keepers yesterday, when the grand jury returned indictments against every liquor man in this city. Nearly eighty indictments were found altogether for selling liquors to minors and habitual drunk-ards. The saloon-keepers already have a ten-thousand-dollar damage suit on their hands, and the fact of their being compelled to pay \$1,000 annual license, together with the expense of the law suits, will about absorb all of their profits. The temperance people feel happy in conse

Death of a Pioneer Merchant. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Ind., Feb. 16.-George M. Marsh, one of the best-known citizens of Tipton, died here yesterday of heart trouble, at the age of seventytwo. He was a pioneer merchant and prominent in Masonic circles. The funeral will occur at Arcadia to morrow.

Pullman's Latest Grab.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The Times to-morrow will say: "George M. Pullman has secured a practical monopoly of the sleeping-car service of both classes of travel on the entire system of the transcontinental roads. He has just closed a contract with the Union Pacific for managing the second-class sleeping-car service of that line

in connection with the Central Pacific. The Pullman company has already a contract with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which also covers the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Mojave, and it has also placed the Northern Pacific on its list. It will establish a uniform second-class rate of \$3 for the trip between San Francisco and the Missouri river, and has put that rate into effect on the Atchison between the coast and Kansas City. The rate between Chicago and San Francisco will be \$4. The first-class sleeping-car rates are \$13.50 from Chicago and \$13 from the Missouri river to San Francisco. The application of the new system to the Union Pacific will realt in the withdrawal of the excursion agents of that road from various Eastern and Western points. The Denver & Rio Grande is the only transcontinental line not included in the deal, but a contract will probably be made with it in a short time." in connection with the Central Pacific. The Pull-

WRECKING A BIG RAILWAY.

An Alleged Discrepancy of \$12,000,000 in the Accounts of the Illinois Central.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- The Sun, this morning, prints a very interesting and sensational article in regard to the present management of the Illinois Central railroad. The article says:

"Vice-president Edward H. Harriman, of the Illinois Central, and some of his social chums whom he has made directors of that company, had a conference, yesterday, at the New York office of the company. It was officially stated that the business that called them together was of a routine char-acter. Whatever the occasion, it made those who attended it ill-natured and uncommunicative. A reporter for a Wall-street newspaper managed to get hold of Mr. Harriman, and ask him if his company Mr. Harriman, and ask him if his company would sign the agreement of the Interstate Traffic Association. Mr. Harriman was quoted as saying: 'Neither the president of the company nor I can commit the company to any pledge. The board of directors will meet to take action on this matter. Our directors will decide.' He added that a meeting to consider the matter would be held early next week. This is an entirely new position for Mr. Harriman to take, and before he severs his relations with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, he may wish ne had always been as punctilious about consulting his board of directors as he now appears to be. board of directors as he now appears to be.
Perhaps if President Stuyvesant Fish had
advised with the directors he would not
have assumed, as he did in his correspondence with Mr. Charles Francis Adams, that the Illinois Central is above co-operating with its neighbors to secure better rates. The little interview with Harriman that was published down town yesterday was promptly construed as indicating a back-down on the part of the Fish-Harriman management, and it undoubtedly means that the company It was suggested down town that at the meeting to be held next week a reclassification of the board might be effected in order to determine who approves of the Harriman policy and those who do not. It also might be worth the time of Mr. Harriman and his associates to study the figures which are presented herewith. They were

the closest scrutiny: The Sun then prints a tabular statement showing the new securities issued by the Illinois Central since 1882, and also the expenditures since that date for permanent improvements and extensions. It then comments on the table as follows:

prepared by one of the best expert accountants in the city, and the results will bear

"It appears that the obligations of the Illinois Central have been increased since Edward H. Harriman became the control-ling spirit in its affairs \$25,496,000, and besides the management has used up the 8,809,840 of the securities that were in its treasury. According to the statement, it appears that the proceeds of \$34,305,840 of securities have passed through the hands of the Fish-Harriman management. As a matter of fact the amount is larger than that, as a premium of \$36 per share was re-ceived for the 110,000 shares of new stock that was issued three years ago. That premium would amount to \$3,960,000, so that the proceeds of the increase of capital account were \$38,665,-840. Against this is the report of the company showing disbursements on construction, extension and betterment accounts of \$25,718,807, making a difference between the face value of the securities issued and the cost of additions to the property of \$8,587,038, and a difference between the cost and the proceeds of the securities referred to of \$12,547,033. All of these figures are from the company's reports. Messrs. Fish and Harriman doubtless have some explanation to make regarding this remarkable discrepancy, and if so, it is clearly their duty to make it before accepting a single proxy from the stockholders of the company. The remark was printed in the financial column of the Sun, yester-day, that the management and the treasurer of the Illinois Central needed a thorough overhauling, and that the sooner it was done the better. Such a showing as the above seems to justify that statement. In looking for an explanation of this wide difference between the receipts and disbursements of the company, it might be well to pay some attention to the commission account, if the concern keeps one, or at least discover what com pensation Harriman has received for his services in shaking security-holders out of their properties, so that he might secure them for the Illinois Central. The indications are that there is enough to be looked

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

C. J. Hull, of Chicago, who recently died in Texas, left Oberlin College \$55,000 in insurance policies on his life for the endowment of a chair The Rev. Dr. Gray, who recently resigned as warden of Racine College, is now lying seriously ill of pneumonia, in Chicago. His father, Mr. J. A. C. Gray, of New York, has arrived at Chicago

A Parkersburg, W. Va., dispatch says that the boiler of John Jenks's saw-mill, at Murphy, Pleasant county, burst yesterday, and killed Al-bert Carr, fireman; James Black, sawyer; Thomas Ash, Griffin Boyles and Charles Zinn, laborers. Mrs. Jenks, who was passing at the time, was

The jury in the case of Messrs. Shaw, Plessner & Corbett, on trial at Chicago, charged with complicity in the theft of about \$7,000 worth of bonds from the firm of Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, yesterday returned a sealed verdict. Corbett was acquitted, Shaw and Plessner were found guilty and their punishment fixed at confinement in the penitentiary, the former for two years, the

A Man of Queer Dislikes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKLIN, Ind., Feb. 16.-E. B. Head, seventytwo years of age and a compositor on the Republican of this city, has never eaten a bite of meat, neither beef nor pork; never tasted beans, peas, onions, radishes, lettuce, nor did he ever drink a cup of coffee. He lives principally on mush and buttermilk, eating and drinking it three times a day, and enjoys the best of health. He is a son of Rev. Jesse Head, who solemnized the marriage of Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lin-coln, and Nancy Hanks, in Kentucky, on June 12, 1806. He relates an exceedingly interesting history concerning the life of his father. In the printing office he averages 10,000 ems per day.

They Don't Propose to Pay Taxes. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Church's Ferry, D. T., says Sheriff Flynn has had another ussle with the half-breeds, in attempting to collect taxes. Yesterday the sheriff seized some horses belonging to a half-breed. He was over-taken before reaching town, by a mounted band of fifteen half-breeds, armed with guns. They took the horses from the sheriff, and rode off, firing their guns and hooting in the Indian fashion. Late last night a company of Dakota national guards, accompanied by the sheriff, went to Dunreith, and will attempt to arrest all those engaged in the affair. Indignation runs high, and without submission on the part of the half-breeds, blood may be shed. There is no danger of the white settlers being molested.

Suit on Defaulter Tate's Bond. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—The case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against James W. Tate, the defaulting Treasurer, and the sureties on his official bond, for the term of 1882-'83, was begun in the Circuit Court, at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday. The shortage on this bond is \$59,-285.86, and the case is a test one. Tate's total deficit is about \$150,000, and if this suit is won the Commonwealth will sue on all the other bonds. The sureties claim that when Tate's acwhich was done each year, they were released from liability.

Two Men Instantly Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Ind., Feb. 16 .- A terrible accident happened here this morning, in Cabel & Co.'s coal mine No. 6, by which the lives of two men were crushed out in the twinkling of an eye. They were Joseph Zuber and John Reister, miners, both young married men of large fam-ilies. The accident was the result of a fall of the roof of the room in the mine where the men were working, and they were crushed to death under THE FIRE RECORD.

Montreal Foundry and Elevator Burned, Involving a Loss of \$200,000. MONTREAL, Feb. 16 .- About 9 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Peck, Benny & Co.'s foundry, on Mill street, and the building was destroyed. The loss is \$100,000, covered by insurance.

Shortly after 12 o'clock it was discovered that the big grain elevator adjoining the burned foundry, and owned by James Mcburned foundry, and owned by James McDougall, was on fire. The flames were soon
beyond control of the fire brigade, as there
was not sufficient water pressure. In a
short time the whole upper portion of the
building was ablaze. The roof soon fell,
and two firemen narrowly escaped death.
In the elevator were stored 75,000 bushels of
grain, the loss on which is estimated at
\$35,000. The total loss by the fires is placed
at \$150,000. It is believed that two persons
lost their lives in the burning elevator. lost their lives in the burning elevator.

Other Fires.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 16.—The 150-barrel flour-mill on Broadway, owned by Mrs. J. R. Cook, burned this morning at 2 o'clock. Loss, \$15,000; no insurance. The mill has been idle several years. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Ole Olsen was struck by falling timbers and badly injured. Sioux Falls, D. T., Feb. 16.—Rock Rapids, Minn., was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$55,060. The Union Block is a complete loss, with the contents of the five stores and a bank which were located therein.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; much colder; northwesterly winds. For Michigan and Wisconsin-Rain, turning into snow; much colder; northwesterly

For Iowa-Generally fair; much colder; northwesterly winds. For Minnesota and Dakota-Clearing: colder; northerly winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16. ime. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. A.M. 29.65 49 99 South Foggy. .56 P.M. 29.63 61 92 South Threating. .05 7 A.M. 29.65 49 Maximum thermometer, 64; minimum thermometer, 40.
Following is a comparative statement of the

condition of temperature and precipitation of Feb. 16, 1889:

Indianapolis, Feb. 15-7 P. M. New York city. 29.98 Buffalo, N. Y... 29.70 Phil'delphia, Pa 29.92 Pittsburg, Pa. . . 29.76 Vash'ton, D. C. 29.96 Charlest'n, S. C. 30.06 48 .32 Foggy. 34 .80 Cloudy. 70 ... Cloudy 50 .34 Rain. 76 ... Cloudles lacks'nv'le, Fla 30.08 68 .01 Foggy. 72 .06 Cloudy Pensacola, Fla. 30.00 Montg'm'ry,Al. 29.92 Vicksburg,Miss 29.82 80 ... Pt. Cloudy 76 ... Cloudy 78 ... Pt. Cloudy Galveston, Tex. 29.82 S'nAntonio, Tex 29.80 Memphis, Tenn 29.78 Nashville, Tenn 29.76 Louisville, Ky. 29.72 Indian'plis, Ind 29.63 land, O... 29.64

64 .05 Thre't'ning 68 .04 Rain. 46 .14 Cloudy 52 .10 Cloudy 32 .16 Snow. St. Mari', Mich . 48 .08 Cloudy 70 .12 Cloudy 56 .02 Cloudy 40 .22 Cloudy nicago, Ill.... 29.64 ringfield, Ill. 29.84 filwaukee, Wis 29.56 puluth, Minn 29.74 t. Paul, Minn., 29.84 T|Cloudless. Mooreh'd, Minn 30.1 t. Vinc'nt, Mi'n 30.1 Davenport, Ia. 29.82 Dubuque, Ia. 29.78 Des Moines, Ia. 29.94 St. Louis, Mo. 29.98 Kans's City, Mo 30.06 .12 Cloudy Ft. Sill. Ind.Ter 29.96 .. Cloudless Dodge City, K's 30.10 Omaha, Neb. . . . 30.10 .01 Cloudy. Platte, Neb. 30.18 alentine, Neb. 30.26 Bismarck, D.T. 30.26 Ft.Buford, D.T. 30.28 P. Arth'r's, L'd'g 29.56 ... Pt. Cloudy. ... Cloudy. ... Cloudless. n'Apelle, N.W. 30.42 -.As'nab'ne,M 30.22 elena, M. T... 30.10 oise City, I.T. |30.02

t.McK'n'y, WT 30.26 T Cloudy. .06 Cloudy. Pueblo, Col.... 30.10 20 16 20 .08 Cloudy. Santa Fe, N.M. 29.82 24 20 28 .04 Pt, Cloudy. Salt Lake Ctyi. 29.90 24 20 26 .01 Pt. Cloudy.

T.—Trace of precipitation. Note—One inch o melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

Tramped to Death by Cattle. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Rawlins, Wy., says Independence Rock, the most noted landmark of the overland route to California, was the scene of a remarkable fatality three days ago. Daniel Hockwell came to the Territory from Ohio last August, and purchased a small ranch on Buffalo creek, near the Rock. For four weeks Stockwell has had as guests Albert and George Avery, young men whose parents reside near Youngstown, O. Last Thurs-day, while out hunting, on nearing Independence Rock, they noticed some cattle forming a large circle, of which they were the center. Stock-well, fearing a stampede, connseled flight to In-dependence Rock, and told them to drop their guns and run for their lives. Stockwell rapidly got ahead of them, and on reaching the Rock was horrified on looking back to find that the young men, in their desperation, had made a stand against the maddened cattle and discharged their firearms in the faces of the foremost. The course, but those behind forced them over the luckless young men. The entire herd of at least 500 head trampled over the bodies of the Averys.

the tragic occurrence. "Moonshining" in Chicago.

The remains were wholly unrecognizable. Stock-

well has notified the parents of the dead men of

CHICAGO. Feb. 16 .- An illicit still and a complete though crude apparatus for the production of corn whisky have been unearthed in this city and seized by the United States revenue officers A dozen or more persons, including several saloon-keepers, are suspected of complicity with the moonshiners, and a number of arrests will be made by the government authorities. The moon shiners are Russian Jews, who, it is claimed by the revenue officers, have for some time been engaged in manufacturing illicit liquor and dis-posing of it to a number of saloon-keepers. Col-lector Stone, when approached on the subject, expressed regret that the matter had become wn. He intimated that several persons besides the distillers and saloon-keepers were suspected, and that he had decided to keep the matter quiet until the officers were prepared to make arrests. A local paper says that from in-formation received it has reason to believe that the work already accomplished is but a side issue. It is stated that in the heart of the city there are number of stills with a capacity of over fifty gallons, all of which are running in full blast and maged by a syndicate of well-known men. The revenue officials promise to give full infor-mation regarding the case as soon as they have sprung their trap.

Racing at New Orleans. New Orleans, Feb. 16.—The weather to-day was warm and cloudy. The track was deep in

First Race—Half a mile. Starters: Superior, Breakdown, Mary T., Maid of Orleans, Dan Mecks, Gabe C. Superior won in :59%; Mary T. second, Dan Meeks third. Second Race-Four and one-half furlongs. Starters: Stuart, Kensington, Lord Grosvenor, Florine, Pomeroy. Stuart won in 1:0712; Lord Grosvenor socond, Pomeroy third. Third Race-Five-eighths of a mile. Starters Little Bess, Countess, Hollywood, Top o' the Morning, Jimmie B., Roche. Countess won in 1:14¹2; Little Bess second, Roche third. Fourth Race—Six and one-half furlongs. Starters: Doubt, Mirth, Jim Nave, St. Albans. Doubt won in 1:36; Mirth second, Jim Nave

West Virginia Senatorial Contest. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 16.—There was an unexpected change in the senatorial vote to-day, when Carr and Kirk left Goff, for whom they declared yesterday, and voted for a Union Labor ite. Harr, who voted for Kenna, deserted him and voted with Carr and Kirk. Kenna lost Ford who, with Dorr, voted for Chew. The result on the last ballot was: Goff, 39; Kenna, 39; Neal (Union Laborite), 3; R. P. Chew, 2; necessary to

Two Children Burned to Death. PORT HURON, Mich., Feb. 16.-Mrs. Beeler locked her three children-aged two, four and six-in the house yesterday while she went down town. In some way the children set fire to the house, and when rescued by the neighbors were unconscious. The two youngest died last night and the other is not expected to recover.

Embezzler Arrested. BROADHEAD, Wis., Feb. 16.-Officers arrived esterday, from Washington Territory, with G. Loucks, who disappeared from Albany, Wis.,

in Sept., 1887, taking with him another man's wife and two children, and \$7,000 or \$8,000, which, it is alleged, he embezzied from his employer, a dealer in agricultural implements. Loucks was engaged in the restaurant business, at Chehalis, W. T., and had become a popular citizen.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Distinguished Colored Man Talks of Current Events in His Usual Style. Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Have you anything to say about the re-cent political murders in Arkansas?" was asked.

"Well, I can say," replied Mr. Douglass, "that everywhere I went I found among all classes, both colored and white, an expression of unfeigned regret over the assassina-tion of Col. John M. Clayton. They con-sider his murder an act of grievous wrong inflicted on the State, for he was an honor-able an amiable man. I had but little to say about this subject in public down there, but it was a daily topic of private conver-sation. I was asked many times over by prominent white and colored leaders of the State how the fatal act would be regarded outside of Arkansas. I had to tell them that the civilization of the State would be dimmed by the blood of John M. Clayton, and for a time, unless they arrested and punished the perpetrators, the State must suffer in the estimation of the country as but little removed from barbarism. The assassination of Clayton and Benjamin will do more to awaken in the Northern mind a feeling unfavorable to the State and South than the murder of 100 negroes. I was told by some friends that the time was unpropitious for me to visit Arkansas, but I have the pleasure to state that not a single act of incivility was shown me while there, On the contrary, to all appearance, the peo-ple were as civil as any people south of Mason and Dixon's line. On Thursday I visited both branches of the State Legislature, and had not been in my seat as a spectator in either branch five minutes before a member moved that the courtesy of the body be extended to me. I am not sure but that the action in some measure was a desire to assure me of the liberal feeling of the State. There was no objection in either

house to the motion.

"Any political significance to be attached to your trip West!"
"No political phase whatever, sir; only probably to deny the existence of the so-called 'negro problem.' I make the problem to be whether the American people can con-sistently carry out to its logical results the Constitution and laws of the United States to all classes, colors and conditions of its citizens; whether the government can be as true to the rights of American citizenship at home as abroad, be it in South Carolina or Samoa, in Louisiana or Hayti. But there is certainly a new feeling of confidence in the South. My belief is that the election of Ganeral Harrison as President has already General Harrison as President has already impressed many influential citizens of the South with the conviction that the true policy of the South is to frown down all violence and protect the rights of all citi-zens in the exercise of the elective franchise. In my lectures and addresses down there have asked constantly that the negro shall simply have fair play and be left to work out his own destiny. I have taught that the individual States are great, but that the United States are greater. It is better to be a small part of the whole than to be the whole of a small part of the whole than to be the whole of a small part. As Stephen A. Donglas used to say, 'The plank must bend to the ship, not the ship to the plank.' The trend of popular sentiment in the South is in this direction. Of course any improvement of the colored rear both ment of the colored race, both as to educa-cation and in the acquisition of property, tends to hasten this result. Many are hopeful that the events of the past few weeks and months in Arkansas will greatly sub-serve freedom of thought, and of speech, and of action in that State. As to the negro-domination question in Arkansas, I told them that if the negro separated from them it would be their own fault, for the negro believes in them, and if he is only treated fairly they can certainly rule their . State without the carpet-baggers gaining control through the colored man's aid. I was surprised to find some colored men so well fixed financially in Arkansas. For instance, there's Wiley Jones, of Pine Bluff, who owns the street railroad, and another colored man owns fine horses, one of which is valued at \$10,000."

"What is your opinion about the demand of some colored politicians for a colored member of President Harrison's Cabinet!"

"I think it is an injudicious demand to ask for a colored member of the Cabinet. There are one hundred white men to one colored man capable to fill the position. While the black man's ability is rising to a higher order every day yet the black man's higher order every day, yet the black man's modesty is a far greater power to-day. Mr. Douglass closed his interview by stating that he was now seventy-two years of age and was feeling as strong and healthy as he was in younger days.

Kairwan Not Now Fanatical.

Before the French occupation no Giaour could enter the precincts of Kairwan, but the Holy City has since become the least fanatical spot in all of North Africa. In fact, this is the only place in which one can visit the mosques. The most noteworthy of the one hundred and seventy-five sacred edifices is the Great Mosque, with its five hundred and sixty-five columns of marble of every conceivable color and of every kind of architecture. Very beautiful, too, is that wrongly called by the French the "Mosque of the Barber of the Prophet." The error arose as follows: It was built in honor of Abou Selma El Balam, called Seid Sabbi Arsul (meaning Lord Friend of the Prophet), a saint who possessed three hairs of the Prophet's beard. The small mosque of the saint Amur Abedea deserves mention. This saint, who died about thirty years ago, was saint, who died about thirty years ago, was a dependant of the seer of miracles, Ahr Bey. He was a blacksmith and forged enormous swords, which his daughter sold. In the mosque are preserved his furnaces. Another remarkable relic is a great font 900 years old and remarkably well preserved. Its diameter is 136 meters, and from the middle rises a column, inside which is a small room. In this room the Sultan who built it was wont to spend the summer evenings.

Rose Gardens in the South.

New Orleans Picayune. At certain seasons of the year it frequenty happens that New Orleans florists have great difficulty in filling all their orders for roses and other cut flowers. The prices for roses are never excessive here, but, in order to provide their customers, the florists, even the largest dealers in flowers, frequently have to send north for flowers. This is all money. Baton Rouge, Mobile, Pass Christian, New Iberia, ought to be the flower farms for a great and gay city like New Orleans. The roses of Baton Rouge are lovely beyond compare. They grow with a royal freedom out in the open air and are abundant bloomers. It is not unusual to see there growing in private gardens six or seven hundred varieties of roses. There are such gardens in all the towns and villages suburban to New Orleans. One of the most magnificent rose gardens in the South is in the town of Lafayette, La. It belongs to the good priest of the Catholich church there, the Rev. Father F. Forge, and in the time of the blo this wonderful garden, trailing like a red and pink and white garment about the beautiful church, is scented with the breath of millions of roses.

Street Boys and the Cabinet. Peoria Transcript.

Even the street gamins take an interest in the Cabinet, as was illustrated by a couple of lower-end citizens, about twelve years of age, who met yesterday.
"Say, Cuffy," said one, as he met the other, "Did you know that President Harrison had about got his team?"

"No. Toughy, is dat a fact?" "You can bet your boots. And the West is coming up fine. Allison, of Iowa, is geing to be in the Treasury box." "Oh, you go away, you don't know nuffin'. Allison is the man who refused to sign. Next time you'd better get posted 'fore you try to teach a fellow sumfin'," And Cuffey, after spitting over his left shoulder walked contemptuously away.

Through Cars to the Inauguration.

The Pennsylvania lines will sell excurion tickets at low round-trip rates and run through cars to Washington for the inauguration of General Harrison. Preparaions already under way indicate that the Pennsylvania management intends to surpass its record for the prompt, safe and satsfactory running of trains in the care of the enormous traffic over its lines to the capital. For full information apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Station, or George Rech, ticket agent, Pennsylvania lines, corner Washington and Illinois streets. H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pour

sylvania Lines, Indianapolia